

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 4, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 2 p.m. 82.
Humidity 87. 83

September 4, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 2 p.m. 80.
Humidity 70. 71

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.70

2893 壬戌十月六年寅甲

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

五拜禮 號四月人英海曆

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK BY BRITISH TROOPS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED TO BORDEAUX.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Loyal Ireland.

London, Sept. 3, 2.20 a.m.

At a patriotic meeting held at Cork, attended by the prominent persons of all parties, even extremists, a resolution was passed assuring the Government that Ireland would assist them to the utmost. Speakers urged every man to enlist.

British Force Drives Enemy Back.

Sept. 3, 2.20 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau, confirming the report of the capture of ten German guns by the British, says that the British pushed back the enemy, and that fighting is progressing along almost the whole line.

Koenigsberg's Plight.

Sept. 3, 2.20 a.m.

The Russians have invested Koenigsberg.

French Government Removes from Paris.

Sept. 3, 7.25 a.m.

The French Government has been transferred to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3, 7.25 a.m.

A Proclamation issued by the French Government explains that the decision to transfer is based purely upon military reasons, because Paris is becoming the pivot of operations. Though the city may not necessarily be the immediate object of attack, and such attack seems unlikely, the armies will be maintaining round it. The Government therefore deemed it prudent to transfer in order to be free to exercise its authority throughout the country.

Sept. 3, 10.50 a.m.

President Poincaré has left Paris for Bordeaux.

NEW STEAM HOPPERS FOR SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Sagull, Swallow, and Curlew are the names of three fine hopper barges, well equipped and fitted with their own steam power, recently acquired at auction for the S. S. Sydney Harbour Trust. The barges were built at Glasgow, and are of the latest design. They are being built for special work at Rangou, and the job being finished in that part of the world. The Sydney Harbour Trust has secured the three at a price said to be about a third of the original cost. As the boats are five years old, the Commission have struck a good bargain as was effected when the three Duquesne, built by the same firm, were purchased from the Harbour Board, Table Bay, South Africa. The hopper will be ready well in advance of the season, which is being built at Cuckoo Island. This latter vessel, it is understood, was begun about two years ago. The first of the barges in the line, the Sagull, arrived at Sydney from Rangou on Aug. 1 under command of Captain F. J. Toole, and her passage upstream to the Trust's Coal Island Depot, created considerable interest. A craft of her kind had not been seen in this part of the world before. Sydneyites are only acquainted with mud barges that have to be towed about. The hull is of no means an unimpressive model, but the gear and ship canvas are longshoremen to gaze and exclaim at. The vessel is of the kind being capable of making long trips. The vessel had travelled 5,388 miles, having left Rangou for Sydney on June 26. The first week was more or less exciting, as exceptionally hot weather was encountered. Heavy seas and fierce squalls fully tested the vessel's engineering, but she came through in good style. The top hamper over the

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW POPE.

CARDINAL DELLA CHIESA ELECTED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 4.

Cardinal della Chiesa has been elected Pope of Rome. His title will be Benedict the Fifteenth.

[The name of Cardinal della Chiesa does not appear in the Catholic Directory for 1914. We gather that the new Pope is Monsignor della Chiesa, who has for seven years been Archbishop of Bologna, and who was one of the new list of Cardinals created by His late Holiness Pius X. on May 25 of the present year.]

TO PARIS AND BERLIN.

Comparative Distance.

Watching the doings, as cabled by Reuter, of Europe's three great armies—the combined forces of Great Britain and France, the Germans, and the Russians—speculation has now become a life as to which of the great towns involved may become the seat of operations first. No official news has been given as to the numbers of men in the various armies, but it is roughly estimated that on the Franco-German frontier the armies of the two are about evenly divided, with any advantage there may be in this respect in favour of the Germans. On the other side the Russian Army, if it does not yet hold a very strong superiority in point of numbers, certainly will do so within a short time for the mobilisation orders have now been in force almost a month. Paris, of course, the ultimate object of the German offensive movement; the direction of the Russian attack has not yet been announced but in the north it appears to be towards the Baltic or Danzig as the preliminary vantage grounds and later Berlin. It is telegraphed that 300,000 Germans are at Charleroi on the Franco-Belgian frontier and this must be one of their main forces for the Belgian Army at Antwerp has to be taken into consideration by Germany for fear of flanking movements. Mons has also been reported as a centre of heavy fighting. From the outskirts of the French Capital to Charleroi is a distance of 135 miles; to Mons about ten miles less, while to Nancy directly west of Paris the distance is 165 miles. Lusterburg, which is now in the hands of the Russians, is only about sixty miles from Koenigsberg while on to Danzig it is about the same number of miles from Koenigsberg. Berlin is about 350 miles from Lusterburg and over 200 from Thorn around which a Russian Force is concentrated.

1,600 Anglers' One Catch.

A tiny minnow hardly an inch long, and weighing the twentieth part of an ounce, has brought an angler at Armentieres (in the north of France) a prize of \$12, and earned him the hearty dislike of his fellow anglers in Belgium and the north of France. Fifty-seven societies, comprising 1,610 anglers, met at Armentieres the other day to compete for a number of valuable prizes. After an hour's fishing it was found that only one fish had been caught. The proud angler brought his minnow to the scale, and the organising committee, in the absence of any other catch, were obliged to award him the first prize.

THE WAR AND TRADE.

How Shanghai Business is Affected.

It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that so long as the war continued in Europe, the local situation must be affected to a greater or less degree; but during the week, the developments in connection with Tsingtau have been responsible for bringing about very nearly a complete collapse of the markets. The operations round Tsingtau would affect only a very small part of even the province of Shantung. But wild rumours have been flying about among the Chinese; and the very fact that Chinese territory and Chinese waters are going to be the scene of warfare made the Chinese in all parts of the country very nervous.

There is certainly no reason for this nervousness; and it can scarcely be doubted that the reassurances of Japan and the better consideration of the facts of the case will bring about a saner appreciation of the situation, and that very soon unnecessary panic will be a thing of the past.

The Monetary Situation.

But the monetary situation on the whole is far from satisfactory. It could not be otherwise. When money from Europe is not available, the foreign banks are more or less handicapped; when the foreign banks are cautious—as they are obliged to be in view of the extraordinary situation—the native banks have no reserve to draw upon. It is a well-known fact that, during recent years, when foreign banks refused to give chop loans to the native banks, the latter still depended on the foreign banks for capital to work with. The native banks have to husband their scanty resources as carefully as possible, and have to be even more careful than they were just before the war. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that the stock of silver with the foreign banks continues to be large. The Chinese deposits have been very wise in not getting panicky and attempting to withdraw their deposits—for whatever may happen in Europe there are no safer places to keep one's money in than the foreign banks of Shanghai. In view of their large stocks, the banks have been able to lead money to the native banks to continue work in the local silk filatures, and thus keep several thousands of people from being thrown out of employment.

Movement of Trade.

Clearances of import goods continue to a certain extent—only in certain well known shops in piece goods, and in other commodities, only just so much as is absolutely necessary for the daily needs of the people. The indications are toward reduced clearances. There is little doubt that there is demand in the country, and under ordinary conditions a fairly large volume of trade would be possible. But at present the Chinese have no means with which to buy goods. Except for some small shipments of silk and other produce to America, there is little movement in exports—partly on account of the war and partly on account of the fact that the banks have been unable to give the usual facilities to the export trade. Like every other country in the world, China can buy or clear goods bought only if she is able to sell her own produce—which she is unable to do at the moment; the dwindling in the volume of the import trade is a natural corollary of the stoppage of exports. But the cessation of trade has also been responsible for the

tightness of money. When there is no healthy movement of goods, the local exchange becomes disorganized. At present the disparity in the local exchanges of the several ports is so vast as to preclude any possibility of business.

New business of any kind in exports or imports has been out of the question for the past three weeks. Without banking facilities, foreign and native business is impossible even if merchants were inclined to transact business. It is not surprising, therefore, that even the piece goods auctions had to be given up this week. Apart from the wild rumours consequent upon the situation in Tsingtau the principal cause of the stoppage of the auctions is the stringency of money. It is likely, however, that auctions may be resumed some time, soon, as the cargo in the hands of the interior dealers is said to be insufficient even for the urgent needs of the market.

Silver and Exchange.

This market has been closed for all practical purposes. Even for spot silver there has been no proper market in London. So long as there is no quotation for forward silver, China's business is impossible. The importer or exporter has no basis to go upon. The banks also take unnecessary risks if they transact business on the basis of the present demand rate, which is purely arbitrary; hence they restrict the volume of business as much as possible. In many cases, even contracts that have been made before the present crisis have to wait indefinitely.

The Share Market.

The exchanges have been closed for the past 25 days; and there is not much prospect of active business for some time to come. If the banks will not look upon shares as any security at all, no share business is possible. Keeping the market open under present conditions would only lead to a large and unnecessary depreciation in value. People have not enough money to spare to speculate in shares, especially when trade is at a standstill and profits are almost nil. The only outstanding question with regard to the share market has been how to arrange the settlement this month. The Stock Exchange and the Sharebrokers' Association have each solved it in a different way. The Stock Exchange's method is the one followed in London and Hongkong, and the advantage of it is the opportunity it gives the buyers and sellers of shares by delaying settlement for a month; it is hoped, of course, that there may be a proper market before the end of September. But the disadvantages certainly outweigh the advantages. First, it is very improbable that a proper market for shares could be had before September, in view of the turn of events both in Europe and China. Secondly, the interest of 10 per cent. charged for postponing transactions is much too high; in Hongkong it is only 8 per cent. Thirdly, it precludes those who are willing to settle and "be finished" with all the bother, from doing so. Lastly, as most of the transactions are only speculative and for differences, postponement of the settlement is no help to genuine holders of shares. The Sharebrokers' Association takes the mean price as the basis of settlement; it is certainly arbitrary, but, in the circumstances, seems to us to be equitable. What the public is going to do will only be known on the Settlement day, as there is no compulsion on its part to follow one or the other of the proposed methods.

The Position of the Government.

Every day the decrease in the Customs revenue becomes more marked; and as trade is likely to be held up for some time to come the decrease in this revenue is creating very serious problems. The revenue is hypothecated to meet all foreign loans made before 1901, and the Boxer indemnity. During the past sixteen months, the revenue increased so satisfactorily that the Boxer indemnity dues were met with great promptitude each month. Now, it is stated, the revenue for July has fallen, and that for August is about one-third of the usual total. The situation, therefore, is that even the sums due on loans prior to 1901 cannot be met. The Customs revenue is received by the foreign banks, who are responsible to the bondholders in Europe. During the revolution of 1911, and for some months later the banks paid interest to bondholders. At that time they were willing and able to do so. Now, of course, the case is different. At the same time, China has no other resources. Hence, the only arrangement which, we understand, has been arrived at, is that the Customs surplus should continue to be received by the foreign banks, who have to make the best arrangement they can with the bondholders. The same arrangement has been made with regard to the salt revenue, which is also considerably reduced.

The revenues of Peking and the provinces have dwindled considerably. But expenditure is not so pressing, as the people to whom the Government owes money have no other alternative but to wait. The proposed internal loan is still hanging fire.

Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association.

At a meeting held in May last the committee of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association decided to change the percentage of moisture acceptable at the Cotton Testing House from 12.15 per cent. to 11.14 per cent.—the new arrangement to come into force from September 1. At the last moment, it was found that certain difficulties have to be got over before this regulation can be made to apply to cotton that is exported from Shanghai. Hence, it has been decided, for the present, that export cotton will go under the old rule, while members of the Association will still remain bound by the new regulation, as from September 1. Although there is a slight opposition to the new rule on the part of a certain section of dealers, the fact that large quantities of cotton have already been bought on the basis of the new rule shows there will be little difficulty in enforcing it. —N. C. Daily News.

Fired on.

A Burmese paddy tonkin (junk) was seen by the military patrol in the Rangou River coming up from the direction of Thongwa. She was ordered to stop but paid no attention to the warning, continuing on her way. Two warning shots were then fired at her when she was opposite D'Silva point from the Syriam battery, but even these warnings had no effect towards making the boat stop. A solid shot was then sent into her hull. The tonkin was loaded with paddy from Thongwa firm for a Rangou mill. She began to settle in the river at once, and the military launched put off and saved the crew of Burmese and Indians, and salvaged part of the cargo by beaching the tonkin near D'Silva point. The matter was referred to the Port Police for inquiry as to who the shippers and consignees were and who composed the crew. —(R. G.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians have invested Koenigsberg.

The French Government has been transferred to Bordeaux. Fighting is said to be continuing along almost the whole line.

President Poincaré has left for Bordeaux, the new seat of French Government.

In capturing ten German guns the British forces pushed the enemy back.

Cardinal della Chiesa has been elected Pope of Rome; his title will be Benedict the Fifteenth.

A patriotic meeting held at Cork passed a resolution assuring the Government of Ireland's utmost support.

The decision to transfer the French Government to Bordeaux is based on purely military reasons.

NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The third of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the Wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

General news, and an article on Japan and the war appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Sale of dress materials—G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms.—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 12.

Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.

Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 13.

H. K. and Shanghai Bank. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Native Admissions.

There are some delightfully naive admissions in a report that has just been issued on the working of the Burma Government Medical School, Rangou. Five newly-admitted scholars absconded from the hostel as soon as they had joined. One rejoined it a few days later, but the others never came back. At first, it was thought that they objected to disciplinary measures. But no. Their absence was explained by the fact that they had "no desire to take up medicine at all, and were only induced to do so by their relatives or friends." One of them, moreover, "was quite unable to follow the lectures, and was under the impression that he would draw his scholarship money, but not be obliged to do much in the shape of work in return."

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Tsingtau. The port was seized in November 1897, following the murder of a couple of German missionaries. In the following year the town, harbour and district were transferred by treaty to Germany on a ninety-nine years' lease since when vast sums have annually been expended by Berlin in making the port not only a commercial and industrial centre but on developing it as a military and naval outpost of first importance. How far these efforts have been successful those who have visited Tsingtau know. Clearly Germany had no intention of ever restoring the place to China. Objection has been taken in certain quarters to the cavalier tone of the Japanese note to Germany. By giving a week for Germany to make reply, Japan was, in the circumstances, most reasonable. If anyone has any one doubt on the subject let him consult the German notes to Russia and France, not to speak of the Austrian note to Serbia which was the original cause of all the trouble.

Daily Press.

Changing the Flag. The new American law to facilitate the transfer of foreign ships to the American flag is manifestly in direct conflict with those provisions in so far as the ships of belligerent States are concerned unless there is an absolute change of ownership. This seems to be what is contemplated by the new Act of Congress if we may judge from a cable sent by the State Department at Washington to the Governor-General of the Philippines giving certain instructions in regard to the subject. The cable mentioned that proof is required from the foreign Consul whose flag the ship bore that he had been advised by the owners of the sale of the ship to Americans, and the local authority was requested to cable promptly for the information of the Department of Commerce, the name of each ship transferred in this manner, giving the name of former and new owners, and "for the violation of law involved in such vessels importing cargoes into the United States prior to obtaining full American registry in an American port" the owners were required to seek immunity from the Treasury Department.

China Mail.

Coal Mining in South China. So the managers have again taken over Government contracts and little of the coal, if any, finds its way into the general market. Meanwhile the charge demanded for the coal seems to be high. It is said that twenty-three dollars per ton is paid for the more inferior quality. Whilst it remains so expensive there is little chance of its coming into competition with coal from either Japan or the north of China. Meanwhile it is anticipated that at no distant date more facilities will be arranged between the coal pits and the waters of the North River; whereupon it will be possible for big, wide-bottomed barges to float down the river, and after discharging their cargo of coal, could easily be towed up stream by a powerful steam launch. If the report before us is substantially correct, there seems to be a hope that ere long this district will be bringing coals into the market. Meanwhile, the Government is said to be delighted that it can get its own coal, and so be independent of the supplies that may fluctuate during the progress of the European war.

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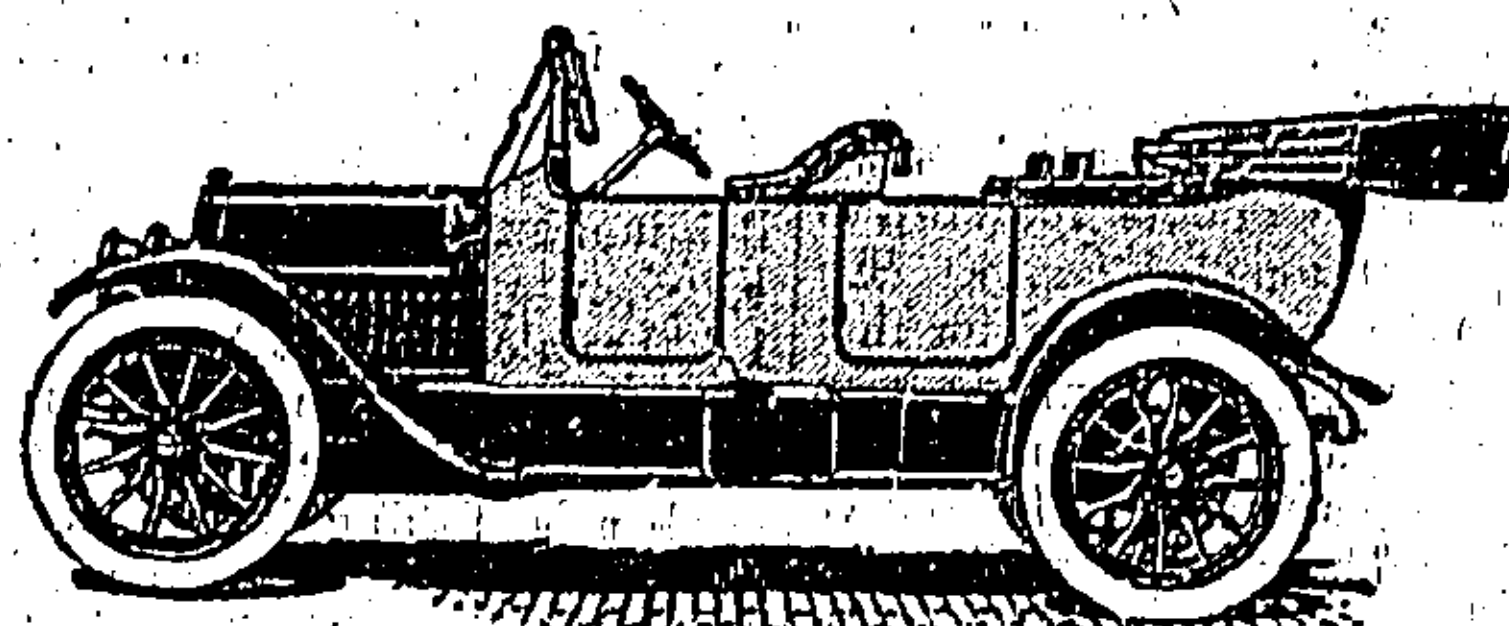
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GENERAL NEWS.

Back to the Colours.
The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears stories of the upheaval the war crisis is causing in the boarding houses where Austrians and Germans congregate and in City offices with foreign clerks. In one private hotel in North London there is only one boarder who would not be directly affected by an Austrian clerk in a City house who obeyed the call on Monday was heard bemoaning the necessity of giving up a good berth. A German clerk in the reserve is worried from another cause. Two years ago, when he was in Paris, he refused to give up a lucrative post to serve the necessary eight weeks. Last year the authorities gave him the opportunity of serving only three weeks, and he said he would go if he was let off the eight weeks of the previous year. This was refused. He is now in London, and says that if he obeys the summons in the event of mobilisation he expects to be clapped into a fortress. If, on the other hand, he does not go home, he can never return at all—a serious prospect to a man all of whose interests and connections are in Germany. The crisis is causing consternation in the Austrian and German cities faced with the possibility of the forced desertion of their staffs.

The King's Gift to the Tower of London.
The King, having learned that there were at Windsor several pieces belonging to armour shown in the Tower of London, has decided that these should be returned to complete those suits of which they originally formed part. The armour in question belonged to Henry VIII., William Somerset, and John Smythe, and includes the half-suit of the Earl of Worcester, of which the helmet alone weighs close on 20 lb. Besides there is a shield of Charles I. when Prince of Wales. The additions are by far the most important since the year 1601, when the armour was collected from Greenwich, Hampton Court, and other Royal palaces and stored in the Tower of London. The transfer was made on the advice of Sir Guy Laking, Keeper of the King's Armoury, sitting at the request of the Curator of the Tower Armouries on behalf of His Majesty's Office of Works. The armour is now exhibited in the White Tower.

Arcaidy in Malaya.
A most delightfully primitive race has been discovered in the northern portion of the Malay Peninsula. This tribe, which rejoices in the euphonious name of the Pangganga, possesses, according to the *Rangoon Times* a social organisation of a simple republican order, and is nomadic. They evidently do not encumber themselves when on a journey, as they are in the habit of sleeping on the ground, covered only with a single large palm leaf, which may be described as the same of the simple life. They pay their respects to a dreaded medicine woman, who never appears in public, but is represented at funerals by a sort of orang-outang. One of their religious beliefs is in the transmigration of souls. The Pangganga are very fond of tobacco, and do not mind a temporary deprivation of food so long as they have a sufficiency of the soothing herb, and of salt. The chief feature of the marriage rite is that the bridegroom races on foot after his bride. If he fails to catch her, the marriage which has been arranged will not take place. The most striking proof of their Arcadian freedom is that they have no use for money, and neither fight nor steal among themselves.—*Globe*.

Died on leave.
The death took place on Aug. 10, of deputy-inspector John Connell of the Rangoon Town Police in his forty-second year. Mr. Connell, who was born in Lancashire, came to India with the East Lancashire Regiment, afterwards transferring to the Royal Garrison Artillery, and came with the 11th Southern Company to Rangoon in 1899. He took his discharge from the R.G.A. and joined the Rangoon Town police as a European sergeant in April, 1900. He was a very hard working officer and popular with his superiors, fellow officers, and subordinates alike. At the time of his death he was at Pyawbada on sick leave.

NOTICE

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JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Japanese Press on the Situation.

Commenting on Japan's ultimatum to Germany, the *Jiji Shimpō* says that the action of Germany in employing her warships for the obstruction of trade in these waters is positively prejudicial to the interests of Japan and her ally. For this reason Japan and Great Britain are perfectly justified in taking action to remove the cause of danger to trade and shipping. Japan's demand on Germany for the dismantling of her warships is actuated by a desire to avoid warlike action if possible. Secondly, Japan's demand to transfer Kiauchau to Japan is necessitated for the keeping of permanent peace in the Far East. The maintenance of Kiauchau by Germany as a naval base and fortress is a distinct menace, and so Japan wants her to withdraw. The lease of Kiauchau by Germany and the subsequent occupation of Port Arthur by Russia threatened to be a prelude to the partition of China, which, however, was prevented by the efforts of the Powers, and later resulted in an outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. It will be thus seen that Kiauchau in the past has proved to be a disturbing factor in the Far East, and continues to be so to the present. In such circumstances, it is only proper for Japan, with the approval of Great Britain, to demand of Germany to transfer Kiauchau to Japan with the object of finally returning it to China. The part played by Germany in the "friendly advice" tendered to Japan with regard to the restitution of Liaotung to China is well known, but Japan has no intention to imitate Germany in her act towards the latter in the present situation. Japan is merely actuated with the desire to maintain peace and China's integrity.

As already explained, continues the *Jiji*, Japan would be justified in view of the existing situation in participating in the war immediately, without giving any notice to Germany. If Japan chose the course of presenting an ultimatum to Germany, it is because Japan aims at avoiding, if possible, the unnecessary sacrifice of lives, and expenditure of treasure by this means. If, however, Germany refuses to listen to Japan's advice, there would be no alternative for Japan to resort to in the last measure but to enforce her demands.

The *Mainichi* has a long editorial on international conventions and their working. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, our contemporary remarks that for many days after the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany Japan had remained passive and silent, in spite of the fact that Japanese as well as British interests have been jeopardised by Germany. The vacillation shown by Japan in the circumstances has led some to doubt whether the existence of the

Anglo-Japanese Alliance prevented Japan from taking action to safeguard her own interests. The situation has, however, since developed in such a way that the course of action to be adopted by Japan has now been declared to the world. It is reported to be one of the items of the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and Britain that the future position of Japan would be decided at the Peace Conference to be held by the belligerents in Europe. If this report be true, it is an unnecessary promise whether the proposal was made by Great Britain or was due to Japan's initiative. Should it turn out that Japan has really been a party to such a promise, it may be regarded as another instance of the failure of Japan's diplomacy. The future conduct of Japan's diplomacy at this important juncture will be watched with mingled anxiety and misgiving.

Political Parties and the Situation.
The Kokumintō—Members of the Kokumintō held a meeting at their headquarters on Monday morning to receive Mr. Inukai's report of the Government's declaration on the situation. Mr. Inukai said that the report of the Government on the progress of the situation was far from clear and satisfactory, but it was his desire to avoid disputes at the present juncture, and to encourage the Government for the welfare of the country.

The Doshikai.—The Doshikai also held a meeting on Monday afternoon. Mr. Shimada reported on what had been declared by the Government on the situation at the Premier's reception.

Mr. Taketomi, Minister of Communications, said that some journals in reporting Mr. Wakatsuki's address to business-men made him say that the revenue that was intended to take the place of abolition or reduction of taxes would be applied as war expenses. This was however an error. What the Minister of Finance meant was that a portion of the surplus, amounting to 160 million yen, would have to be applied as war expenses by an alteration of the purposes for which it was intended. This was inevitable in the circumstances. It should be remembered, however, that the surplus had nothing whatever to do with the abolition or reduction of taxes.

The Seiyukai.—The Seiyukai also held a meeting the same day, attended by Mr. Hara and other leaders and members in Tokyo. Mr. Motoda, after reporting the declaration of the Government on the situation, said that the party should await the development of the situation, and no decided attitude one way or the other should be shown for the present. Mr. Matsuda asked whether there was any truth in the statement that Japan's or British interests in East Asia or India were being jeopardised. He further wanted to know whether Germany had committed any act that might be construed as provocative or aggressive.

Mr. Ooka replied that as the Government had already forwarded an ultimatum to Germany, he refrained from asking questions on those points. Mr. Ooka,

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however, believed that the Government was anxious to remove the source of danger for the sake of permanent peace in East Asia.

Mr. Takekoshi said that Germany possessed colonies in the South Seas besides Kiauchau, and he wanted to know what Japan was going to do in regard to these colonies. He also wished to learn the possible attitude of the United States on the situation.

Mr. Ooka said that Japan's action against Germany would not extend beyond Kiauchau at the desire of Great Britain. No question was asked of the Government regarding the possible attitude of the United States.

The meeting dispersed after agreeing that no resolution should be passed pending the receipt of a reply from Germany to Japan's ultimatum.

Malayan Rubber Loan and Agency.

The report of the Malayan Rubber Loan and Agency Corporation, Limited, for the year ended June 30, states that the past year has been a very satisfactory one for all in any way connected with rubber production. The price of the first latex quality dropped as low as 1s 11/4d. in September, 1913, and has fluctuated in price between 2s and 2s 7d. since that date. This, in itself, was sufficient to cause a very severe fall in the market for all securities based on rubber, but it was unfortunately accompanied by a period of general financial depression and political unrest which aggravated the situation, and also rendered the

satisfactory initiation and conclusion of fresh business almost an impossibility. Although there is at the present time, undoubtedly, a depreciation in the market value of the securities held by the corporation in excess of the amount allowed for in the reserve fund, the directors consider that the market has unduly depreciated the value of rubber plantations. The net profit amounted to £10,369, to which has to be added the sum of £492 brought forward, making a total of £10,771. The directors recommend that no dividend be paid, and that this amount be appropriated as follows:—In writing off Kulim property account, £499; in writing off from preliminary expenses, £2,500; in adding to reserve account (making it £13,000) £5,000; leaving to carry forward, £2,802. The various places in which the money is at present employed are as follows:—Ceylon, 4.29 per cent; Burma, 2.30 per cent; Java, 6.41 per cent; Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula, 5.63 per cent; Sumatra, 30.57 per cent.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

One of the many minor considerations attendant on the war which the average man is likely to lose sight of is the position, at the outbreak of war and since, of the foreigner studying at one or other of the German universities. How many such foreigners were in Germany at the beginning of hostilities it is impossible to say; certainly some thousands,—English, American, Belgian, Russian, Japanese and Chinese. Many of those hailing from the countries of the Allies have been fortunate enough to make their escape to a more hospitable locality, but, from a statement published in Tuesday's *Telegraph*, it will be seen that, as recently as August 18, there were at least four hundred students from Japan alone still within the country. To these, and to the others who were lucky enough to get away, insults appear to have been offered; so that, if the Japanese student never before had an opportunity of realising how truly chivalrous the Germans can be when they lay themselves out for it, he at least has one now.

That an illiterate and excited mob should make unprovoked attacks on foreigners at a time when everybody's nerves are overstrung is not surprising; the same thing might happen in England, France or America; but that people of any other class should give their countenance to such breaches of hospitality is relatively as big a blot on Germany's honour as the burning of Louvain. The Japanese student abroad is the least offensive person in existence. Not infrequently he is poor in pocket, and his sojourn at a foreign university has only been obtained by much self-denial on the part of his parents, and if he be a scholarship holder, by years of painstaking work on his own side. Unlike many English, German and American undergraduates, he is out for real work, and the events that make or mar the political world matter very little to him. He keeps himself to himself, interferes with no one, and devotes himself to absorbing as much knowledge as is humanly possible within the space of two, three or four years. He went to Germany feeling sure that he would meet with at least common courtesy, and freedom to work out his own intellectual salvation; yet, as soon as his Government obeys treaty obligations, he is, it would seem, open to general insult. Possibly the same sort of treatment has been meted out to British students—of whom there were by no means a few—at Berlin, Heidelberg and Leipzig. What would the world—what would Germany herself—say were German students at English and Scots universities subjected to like treatment?

What the Germans hope to gain by these exhibitions of folly (this insulting of Japanese students is but one of many such exhibitions) it is difficult to see; and we shall be grateful to anyone who can offer us a reasonable explanation thereof.

The French Naval Commander.

The other day in this column we noted the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the German High Seas Fleet had, in the course of his career, seen service in the Far East. By an interesting coincidence the same may be said of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Battle Fleet, Admiral Boudé de La Peyrère. When a young commander in China, he had the opportunity, somewhat rare for French naval officers, of seeing active service. He was in charge of a flotilla of hastily armed steamers in the operations at Foochow, and distinguished himself by his courage and initiative. One of the Chinese gunboats he took by boarding, himself leading the attacking party. The Admiral has held the command of the French Navy since September, 1912, and during his career he has seen service in many parts of the world, including Iceland, the Atlantic, the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

Follows British Traditions.

He has been termed the Sir John Fisher of the French Navy; he is energetic, popular with his subordinates, and a close student of the lessons of modern warfare. A strong advocate of the system of personal control of a naval commander over his fleet, exercised from the fighting line itself, he takes his place in the conning tower of his flagship when his ships clear for action in the manoeuvres, and never leaves his post until the engagement is over, watching each phase of the conflict as it develops around him. In this respect he follows the British naval tradition in remaining as close as possible to the operations of the Fleet. In naval circles it is considered that the leadership of the French Navy in war could not have been entrusted to better hands.

Chinese in London.

What an extraordinary thing it is that our dear good clergy at Home can always find time to interest themselves in the doings of non-Christian nations, at their own doors, are thousands of Britishers, who are anything but a credit to the Christian land which gave them birth. Yesterday we published a reprint from the *Daily News*, which states that several London clergymen propose to establish a hostel, including social club and institute, with a reading-room and classes in English and in certain branches of seamanship, for the benefit of the Chinese colony in Limehouse. This is all very well, but, in the first place, do the Chinese themselves want anything of the sort, and, in the second, would such an institute prove of any practical use? The Chinese, as Hongkong people are well aware, have their own methods of amusing themselves, and ask no interference or advice from outsiders. Why should British busybodies be allowed to foist their ideas as to the best way of passing spare time, on people who know quite well how much diversion or self-improvement they can really put up with?

Gambling and Opium.

Having shown us what a fine thing Western civilisation would be for the average Chinese fireman, the *Daily News*, in characteristic fashion, proceeds with a jargon on the facilities for gambling among the Celestials in East London. Our contemporary might well have saved its breath. Limehouse does not "abound" with lotteries and raffles; the police see to that. We know something about the Chinese quarters of London and Liverpool, and we know that the Chinese themselves are much too wary to encourage a multitude of these opportunities for "sport"; but exaggerations of this type are to be expected from the anti-gambling anti-opium cranks, whose information is usually obtained at tenth hand. The whole thing is a storm in a tea cup. Opium dens and raffles are against the law, and the British police are not slow to discover the few proprietors of such places. Though very foreigners in London should not be allowed to follow their national amusements within reasonable limits, so long as they are not an offence to society, is what we have not yet succeeded in discovering.

DAY BY DAY.

COME THE THREE CORNERS OF THE WORLD IN ARMS, AND WE SHALL SHOCK THEM. NOUGHT SHALL MAKE US RUE. IF ENGLAND TO ITSELF DO REST BUT TRUE.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 74; rain.

The Mails.
Canadian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Seattle Maru to-day at 11 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Talthybius to-day at 1 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Inaba Maru to-morrow at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Qhenan to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.1-10d.

No Damage.
No damage in connection with the typhoon has been reported to the police.

"Spirits' Festival."
To-day, according to the Chinese Calendar, is the Festival of *Chung Yuan Chieh*, or "Spirits' Festival."

Two Days' Sale.
Mr. G. P. Lammett's sale of ladies' goods, boots, shoes, gents' shirts, socks, etc., is being continued to-morrow from to-day.

Sent to Hospital.
A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by a fellow-countryman.

Bodies Found.
Six dead bodies have been found in different parts of the Colony. In each case death was apparently due to natural causes.

Lunar Eclipse.
To-night there will be a partial lunar eclipse. In Hongkong the first contact with shadow will be observed at 8.17 p.m., the middle of the eclipse occurs at 9.55 p.m., and the last contact with shadow at 11.33 p.m.

Summary Court Cases.
There were in all about seventy cases down to be mentioned in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, this morning, including nine in which the maximum amount, \$1,000, was claimed.

Woman and Opium.
A Chinese woman, who was bound for Sheklung on the railway, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two tael of Government opium with intent to export the same. She was fined \$50.

A Thief's Visit.
Some person has entered a comprador's shop at 50, Connaught Road Central, gaining admission by climbing down a water-pipe from the roof, and has stolen a box of clothing valued at \$37, and \$8.50 in money. Property to the value of \$10 has been recovered.

P. & O. Cargoes.
The cargo shipped by the s.s. Ma'ta on the 29th ult. included 200 bales of waste silk and 28 cases of raw silk for London; while that shipped by the Nile included 280 bales of silk cocoons, 500 cases of preserves, 3,790 cases of preserves and 74 half-cases of tea.

Victoria Theatre.

As already announced, the film "The King's Service" is to be shown at the Victoria Theatre to-night. The popular artistes La Belle Cora and Williams will also appear in the latest version of the Tango. Booking for this fine show has, we learn, been very brisk, and, between pictures, military band and artistes, the public may feel sure of getting remarkably good value for their money. The booking office at the theatre is open daily from 11 a.m.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALLIES DOING MUCH DAMAGE.

Can the Germans Keep it up?

Presumably there will be a fresh crop of alarmist reports at Home because of the fact that the Germans are nearing Paris, but there is no real need for immediate alarm. That decisive battle has not yet been fought, and until it is decided the war will not take a turn one way or other. But one or two things emerge quite clearly from the present situation. The first is that the Allies are not being driven back by a succession of defeats. On the contrary, they are retreating steadily and are doing a deal of damage to the enemy all the way. Only yesterday came the news that in an engagement at Compiègne the British captured ten guns. In the capture of so many guns there must have been a number of men lost, and it is safe to assume that the side which lost the guns also lost more men than the other, otherwise it would not have let these guns go.

The German Task.
The second point is that, with every step she advances, Germany's undoubted strength becomes more diffused. She has to protect every inch of the ground she has covered, and the more ground she has to protect in this way the fewer men she has to spare for the great conflict that cannot long be delayed. That aside from the fact that she has to pay heavily for every inch she does gain. Always remember, too, that the Allies as they fall back are being strengthened by fresh troops and it will be seen that the task of the Germans becomes more severe with every mile they go forward. May not this, indeed, be the whole move on the part of the Allies? May not the greatest game of chess on record be in course of progress? A civilian cannot be expected to judge of these things, but at least he may be permitted to say that so long as the present Secretary for War—the finest fighting man alive, perhaps—is not discredited there is no need for the public to be.

In Good Spirits.
The Press Bureau says that in capturing those ten guns the British troops pushed back the enemy and that fighting is in progress along almost the whole line. This may or may not be the prelude to the big battle which is eagerly anticipated, but it is at least a sign that the British troops are in good spirits and that the Allies are doing good work. After all, so wide and sweeping are the movements going on at present, and so meagre at best is the information being offered to the outside world, that it is impossible to form any definite idea of what is being done. We can only fall back on the reasonable belief that some great, concerted plan is being carried out with every care and confidence and that until Earl Kitchener definitely assures us that that plan has failed and that a new one must be tried the public may feel assured that things are going quite well.

All's Well.
Well as the British troops have done up till now, they should do better soon, when the troops from the Dominions and the Indian troops arrive. A telegram to-day states that a patriotic meeting in Cork found all parties united in assisting the Government—even extremists. But when trouble of this kind comes along there are no parties and the only extremists are those who are extremely anxious to help. What happened in Cork is what is happening, or will happen, everywhere. There is nothing wrong with the Old Country at present. On land and sea she is doing quite well. By the way, and speaking of the sea, so far the German plans have followed the lines prophesied by those who professed to know before the war—except that they have been carried out more slowly and at terrible cost. Will the remainder of the plan now be carried out and the fleet emerge? Or will the taste of British prowess in Heligoland make it cautious—even timorous?

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

III.—"GONE HIGHER."

I do not know what made old John Munro tell me of his son, for there was a considerable disparity in our years and we were little more than acquaintances at best. (If I have not given his real name, for it is known out in the Far East. He holds a fine position, whether on land or sea does not matter.) It may have been that something in the quietness of the evening inspired a confidence; we have all seen that happen. It may have been some chance remark of my own which tempted him into telling me.

"You never met my son," he said suddenly.

"I did not know you had one," He smiled at that.

"I do not suppose that many people out here know. He's a soldier, and I am proud of him. But I was not always that. Partly it was my fault; partly it was his. When he was young he was wild—not bad, mind you, but wild—and I wasn't so wise as I might have been. It often happens, I suppose."

"There is nothing much to grumble at though a youngster has some fire in his blood. It's like spice in a bun."

"Just so; only I was fool enough not to know that. You see, I sent him Home to be educated, and I expected big things of him. And when I heard that he was—well, rowdy—it came as a shock. So I wrote and said things and—lost sight of him. Maybe if his mother had been alive—you know what a difference that makes."

"I did not hear of him again for four years. Then he wrote to me and told me that he was a soldier. It came as a shock to me. I was a fool there again, for there is no nobler calling. I know now that it was the one calling for the boy, and if I had spent my money making him that, instead of wasting it as I did, it would have been better for him to-day."

"But don't mistake me. My boy is a boy who will live. It's in the blood of him. That's why I'm so proud of him. He's a sergeant to-day, and he'll get a commission before he is many years older." He spoke so confidently that I felt that he was right. He realised his son for me, a born fighter, restless in youth, ambitious now that he had reached years of discretion, swift to seize an opportunity, taking after his father who, for all that we called him old, was still young in spirit. "He'll go higher yet. Bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh, I can feel it. And what if he does not? I shall still be proud of him. He has made good, and he is doing a fine work. If only I were a younger man to-day I would be with him."

The old man was getting his blood up. "I'll be sorry for the enemy my boy meets. I'll say this for him, from all I've heard: he takes exercise, and has always done, with proper materials and not with bear glasses. Yes. The boy's mine and he was built to go higher." It did one good to see the old man's pride in his soldier son.

And even as we spoke a news-boy passed shouting "Extra." Also he carried a poster which said "Full list of Casualties." Wherefore I ran out into the street and came back with two. The list was long—quite appallingly long—but no immediate friends of my own figured in it so far as I could see at a hurried glance.

"My God, what a toll," I remarked, but old John did not reply. I glanced across at where he sat and was startled at the change in him. He had grown suddenly an old man in reality. Hand and lip alike trembled. His cheeks were grown white and his eye stared across at me unseeing.

Then he pulled himself together wonderfully. The iron nerve of the man came to his aid. He pointed to a name in the list of killed. Then that hand went trembling to his white beard and the fingers knotted it unconsciously.

"My boy," he whispered. "My boy—there!"

My tongue refused to frame

LAWN TENNIS.

Wigwam Club Tournament.

An interesting tournament has been arranged by the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club, and is to commence on Sunday. The tournament is a monthly one for gents' doubles, and has been so arranged that each Sunday the participants will all change their partners. Each player will be credited with the games which he and his partner have won, and the one having the highest number to his credit at the end of the month will secure a prize which has been specially put up. The matches down for next Sunday are:—

Hansen and Landstrom (scr.) play Humphreys and Carter (plus 1-0); Capell and Jorgensen (plus 2-0) play Ludin and Jensen (plus 2-0); Hicks and Dreyer (plus 2-0) play Murray and Poulsen (plus 3-0). Each pair plays opposing pair best of 11 games.

AN AMUSING PASSAGE.

Solicitor's Way of Getting out of a Difficulty.

An amusing passage-at-arms occurred this morning in the Summary Court when a case was mentioned to the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Hazeland, in which substituted service had been resorted to.

Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewens and Needham, appeared for the plaintiff, when Mr. Russ rose and said he appeared under protest and without prejudice for the man who had been served, and he disputed the validity of the service.

Mr. Needham contended that if Mr. Russ was not representing the defendant, he could not be heard.

Mr. Russ said he was going to apply for a summons, to have the writ set aside.

Mr. Needham adhered to his contention that Mr. Russ was not in order; either he appeared for the defendant, or he did not. If he did not, he could not appear.

Mr. Russ:—Will your Lordship take it that I do not appear, but that I rise—(laughter).

Mr. Needham again protested that his friend could not be heard.

Mr. Russ:—Will your Lordship take it that I have not been heard, but that your Lordship has heard it privately?—(laughter).

Mr. Needham:—If my friend is not appearing, will he kindly sit down, and then I can get on?

His Lordship adjourned the case to enable Mr. Russ to take out the summons he desired.

AUTOMATIC ADJOURNMENTS.

Another Protest in Court.

This morning, Mr. Goldring again repeated his protest regarding the practice of granting adjournments automatically in certain cases in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland.

The case was one in which a man was being sued for goods sold and delivered, and in which Mr. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff. An adjournment had been asked for, and Mr. Goldring disputed the right of the defendant to a week's adjournment. It was absolutely unfair to the plaintiff and kept him out of his money. He did not know, he said, how the system had arisen. His client was a poor man and was kept out of his money, which he wanted, by the system which was prevailing in that Court. This was not the first time that he had called attention to it, for he had been making that protest for the last ten years.

If his Lordship would fix a certain morning every week for the hearing of the cases in which there were no defences disclosed, it would do away with a lot of hardship which was caused by the present system under which continual adjournments were made.

words of sympathy that were adequate. Then the old man's voice rang out, proud once more and clear.

"He has gone higher," he cried, "gone higher." But his smile swung one's heart.

WAR NEWS.

We reprint the following from the Singapore Free Press.

Brave Wounded Commander.
Aug. 15.
One of the commanders of the Liege forts who was twice wounded continues to direct operations from his invalid chair.

More French Reservists Leave Singapore.

Another contingent of French and Belgian Reservists left Singapore on August 25 by the P. and O. Oriental. There were about 30 altogether, mostly drawn from outlying districts—a good many came from Perak and a fair number from Malacca—and amongst them were a number of priests. A large gathering of representative residents of Singapore witnessed the vessel's departure from the P. and O. wharf at about a quarter past eight, including the Officer Administering the Government—the Hon. Mr. R. J. Wilkinson; Maj. General Reade, and a number of the officers of the Garrison, the Deputy Master Attendant, Lieut. B. A. Astor, R.N., the Bishop of Malacca, the French Consul of Singapore, Comte de Bondy, the Japanese Consul, Mr. Minami Fujii, and many others.

There was no band on this occasion, but the Marcelline, the English National Anthem, and other patriotic items were sung with much fervour and amply made up for the absence of orchestral accompaniment. A suitable address was delivered in French by Comte de Bondy, the patriotic sentiments therein contained evoking much enthusiasm.

Warning to the British Fleet.
Suez, July 29.—A most impressive Admiralty Note of Warning has been circulated throughout the British Fleet and at naval stations ashore. All officers and men are specially cautioned against communicating any information to the Press or any unauthorised person, whether in or out of the service.

"It must be borne in mind," says the official notice, "that great mischief may result from apparently unimportant items of information becoming public, and the Admiralty rely on everyone in the service of the King avoiding both in his conversation and correspondence, afloat as well as ashore, all reference to questions relating to either the Fleet, dockyards, or any other naval matters."

"Writers, signalmen, telephone operators, and messengers, and all others through whom all orders pass are specially cautioned as to the penalties to which they render themselves liable if they communicate movements or other information to any unauthorised person. They are to treat all orders as confidential."

"Their Lordships will not hesitate to visit any offence against the above orders by a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, or with penalty of dismissal from the service."

Stand Aside!

Brussels, Aug. 5.
General von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, has issued the following proclamation to the Belgian people:

"To my regret the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality already having been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles."

"Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between peoples who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found your country's independence."

"But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy."

"Your prudence and patriotism will show you that it is your duty to prevent your country from being plunged into the horrors of war."

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Chinese Sent to Gaol for Six Months.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Wong Cho, alias Wong Cheuk, was charged with embezzlement.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the prosecution. His Worship pointed out that the charge did not say the amount alleged to have been embezzled.

Mr. Holmes understood that the amount on the charge was \$24.80. With regard to that amount, he would like to explain that the matter was a little complicated and he was going into the books. He thought it would appear that the man collected a little more than that, and the sum for which he did not account was the amount stated in the charge. The defendant was a shrewd employee by the Tung Tak. A firm called the Tien Sing owed the Tung Tak money to the amount of \$24.80 but the defendant collected a sum which was in excess of that. The defendant subsequently disappeared, and when the firm realised that he was not coming back, they went into his books and found that the defendant had collected monies which they believed to be still owing to them. Quite recently a member of the Tung Tak firm saw the defendant on the street, recognised him and informed the police, who effected his arrest.

The defendant said that he had used the money for paying his family bills; he had been earning fourteen dollars a month. He averred that the complainant told him if he could not repay the money he had better clear out, and that was why he went away.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed.

WITHIN THE LINES.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Lt. Col. Kennick, commanding the 40th. Pathans, summoned a Chinese for peddling within the lines without having a pass.

The prosecutor said he caught the defendant peddling milk. He had no pass to enable him to do so. A fine of \$5, or in default seven days' imprisonment, was imposed.

Caldest Nation in Europe.
On the eve of the declaration of war, the London correspondent of the New York World telegraphed:—"Though they face one of the most perilous epochs in their history, the British people are the calmest nation of Europe."

Yesterday they felt that the decision whether Great Britain was to be drawn into a general European war was hanging in the balance; to-day they believe it is a probability rather than a possibility. There is no mistaking the fact that the nation is reconciled to war. There have been no demonstrations, no flag waving, no music hall patriotism, but there is apparent among all classes a determination, if the Government declares that the nation's interests and obligations require her to take up arms side by side with Russia and France, to see the business through.

To-night they are asking only, Can the British fleet play its part in protecting the island from isolation, which means can it destroy the German Emperor's navy?

First Day of the War.
The first day of the war in Great Britain has been a day of suspense and rumours. Every half-hour a fresh 'extra' was shouted through the streets with some startling rumour. The sum total of rumours was that cannonading had been heard off the coast of Europe. The nation's mind and heart are with the Fleet. And it is proud of its confidence and everyone awaits a bulletin of the great engagement. But concerning the navy's whereabouts and plan of strategy the newspapers do not even speculate, telegraphs the London correspondent of the Colonist. Several German steamers were taken into port as prizes of war."

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Official Denial in Peking.

Peking, Aug. 27.
The Japanese Legation has officially denied that Japan is endeavouring to exact concessions from the Chinese or that Japan has ordered the German Consul to leave Mukden.—N. C. Daily News.

Pledges to be Fulfilled.

Tokyo, Aug. 25.
Reuters' correspondent is in a position to state, on the highest authority, that the settled policy of Japan is approved by the Emperor, the Genro, the Privy Council, the Cabinet and the leading business men of Japan.

Japan, under any future condition, will act strictly in accordance with the terms of her alliance with Great Britain, treaties and agreements with the United States and pledges to China. Japan will restore Kiaochow to China and preserve her territorial integrity. The terms of the ultimatum will be adhered to, whether Tsingtau is taken by force or otherwise.

Suspicion of Japan's Motives.

Japan realizes that she is suddenly faced with responsibilities and must act with the utmost circumspection, especially in view of the campaign of misrepresentation, which is world-wide, and the prevailing misunderstanding of Japan's real motives, ambitions and policies. The present is perhaps the most critical moment in the history of Japan, who must once and for all eradicate the suspicion of her motives prevailing in the United States, which is fostered by years of anti-Japanese campaign.

The partition of China or violation of her integrity are the last things Japan plans. Japan most desires the friendship and confidence of the Peking Government and the removal of suspicion for all time, and she grudges the interruption of administration smoothness and trade activity in China.

Desire to Promote Trade.

Reuters' authority asserts that it is to the interest of Japan to co-operate with Great Britain and the United States in China, and that it would be fatal to oppose or block the commerce of either country. With friendly co-operation, Japan's trade is certain to increase immensely, while Great Britain and the United States alone can supply vast products and co-operate in great undertakings and developments in the Far East, from which China will equally benefit.

There is now no room to doubt that the settled policy of Japan is to avoid even a suspicion of violating the integrity of China or extending her operations beyond the present legitimate and necessary sphere, in order to secure for the future peaceful developments from which all alike will reap profit.

Peking, Aug. 27.

Reuters' Agency understands that Japan really intends to restore Tsingtau to China at an early date after the war, and it is thought probable that the Japanese will suggest establishing British and Japanese settlements in favourable positions at Tsingtau and arrange to throw open the remainder as an international treaty port, while the German railways and mines will perhaps be acquired and paid for by the British and Japanese.

Reports to this effect are already creating a favourable reaction of views towards the Japanese action, which hitherto has been somewhat suspected of resulting from a desire to acquire and retain the German port and establish Shantung as a Japanese sphere of influence. The Japanese Legation affirms that there is no desire on Japan's part for further Chinese territory. What Japan wants is peaceful and friendly commerce expansion in China.

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DR. WILDER.

Reported Appointment at Changsha.

Dr. Amos P. Wilder, for five years United States Consul-general at Shanghai, China, has, says the New Haven (Conn.) Union of July 19, accepted the position of executive secretary and treasurer of the new Yale College in China, according to information received during the past week by some of the friends here of the new college. Dr. Wilder, who graduated from Yale in the class of 1884, is to have his headquarters in this city and will carry on the work of the new college in connection with the position that he has recently accepted at Yale as head of the bureau of appointments.

According to those who are familiar with conditions of Yale's new venture in China, Dr. Wilder is eminently fitted to take a leading part in the further development of Yale in China by his experience of the last eight years in Hongkong and Shanghai. In discussing the opportunities in China, he has just written the Yale authorities in part as follows:

"I do not now discuss the Changsha opportunity. The work can be made as big and effective as we will. Every stroke now for Christian education counts one hundred; within fifteen or twenty years the Chinese government will have a fairly developed educational system, and it will be what present-day foreign models are. Changsha Chinese may have a hand in shaping all things in China, if they can be trained men of integrity and forcefulness as well as of learning. To Yale the benefit will not be less than to China; our youths—student body and graduates—will be broadened out and lined up with current affairs, will be informed and a part of the Asiatic unfolding, the intimate Chinese touch will enrich us."

According to reports that have just reached here from the new college, operations on the campus of "Yale" are well begun. This new campus is outside the Changsha city walls, on the highest point of land close to the city and near the Canton-Peking railroad, the main north and south trunk line in China. An agreement with the gentry of Hunan province is fast nearing completion whereby they propose to share with the college the cost of maintaining a Chinese-Yale medical school in connection with the hospital already promised. Although the new college in China has been officially known as the "Yale Foreign Missionary Society, Inc.," at a meeting of the executive committee held here recently it was decided that the name should be changed to either "The College of Yale in China," or "Yale in China."

Among the prominent professors here particularly interested in Yale's new plans for the college in China is Prof. William Howard Taft. Just before leaving for his summer home his attention was called to a remark of a prominent Yale man doing missionary work in Japan and Prof. Taft made the following comment on the work that Yale is doing in both China and Japan, and gave a hint to Yale men not to attempt to hustle the Orientals. He said:

"The distinguished gentleman who came from Japan and China says that distance between this country and China and Japan has collapsed. Well, that depends upon the state of your stomach in crossing the China sea. My impression is that that is an oratorical figure which will call for critical examination under some circumstances. But it is true that no one can visit the Orient, even for so short a time as I have been there, without noting the profound influence that Yale has worked in Japan and has worked in China, both through the graduates of Yale, who were Japanese and who were Chinese, and through the graduates of Yale who were Americans, who are doing educational and missionary work in those two great countries."

"Of course, we must be content with working out our plans and our theories of uplift in accordance with their civilization. One of the troubles with us reformers is that we have too much of an idea of ourselves and do not fully appreciate the needs of the patient to be reformed; so we use a procraestic bed for him. We must deal with these nations in attempting to help them on the general path of civilization with a great deal of intimate knowledge as to who they are and what they are and what their history has been and with some conception that we have a lot to learn as well as they. Then we must not be too much in a hurry."

"There is a verse of Kipling which I learnt by six months' experience in a hospital in the Philippines. It runs like this: 'Now it is not well for the Christian to hustle the Aryan brown, For the Christian rules and the Aryan smiles, And he beareth the Christian down. And in the end of the fight, Is a tombstone white, With the name of the late deceased. And the epitaph doth read, 'A fool lies here, Who tried to hustle the East.'"

A Cheap Article.

In the language of the Bazaar, under the present circumstances of business in Singapore, clerks are 'cheap' to-day," says the Free Press. Pathetic letters come offering services, "to better themselves," presumably on present conditions and not on the conditions that prevail in good times, when good clerks can command a very handsome wage. What a pity some of the juniors were not instructed in cookery at the technical schools. Then we might have had a chance of breaking the "Hailam servant tyranny."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes has to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.

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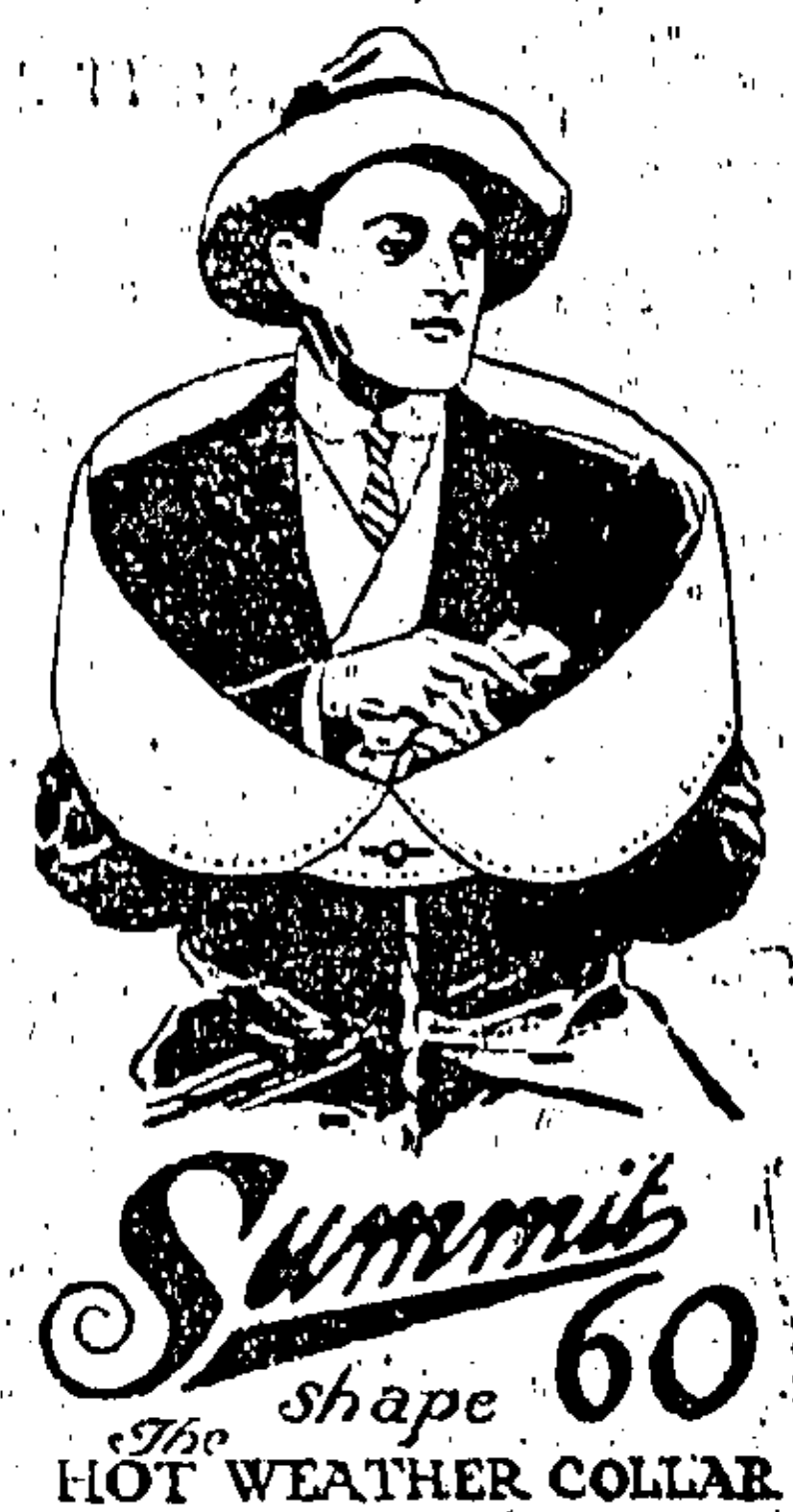
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500	{TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m. {TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	{WED., 23rd Sept., at noon. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 21st Sept.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
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Tijlwoong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	1st half Sept.
Tijboda	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tijmanoeck	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tijlajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tijhembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tijhnl	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tijmah	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tijpanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.

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Chiyo Maru	22,000 "21 knots " I'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

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Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

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Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

Haiting	W. O. Passmore	SAT., 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

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Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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LOG BOOK.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. After the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, says the *Hochi*, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha chiefly attracts public attention. The business methods of the company are a reflection of the character of Mr. Nakabashi, the president, who had a great predilection for extending business. The board of directors recently proposed the doubling of the company's capital (Yen 16,500,000) and the extension of the business, but the general meeting of the shareholders approved of only a 50 per cent. increase, bringing the capital up to Yen 27,750,000. Even this amount the shareholders were reluctant to take up themselves, and the directors had to take nearly half the new shares. Shipping conditions have recently undergone a profound change, and even the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is repenting of the recent building of big steamers. Yet at such a moment the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has undertaken large extensions of its business. This policy cannot but bring a harvest of trouble to the company, concludes the *Hochi*, and those business men and capitalists whose interests are intimately connected with it are feeling some anxiety with respect to its future.

The Liability of Ship-Owners.

Under the laws of America, if a ship is wrecked, either on a river, lake, or the high seas, the injured passengers and members of the crew or the dependents of those killed in the wreck may recover damages from the ship-owners only to the extent of the value of the ship after the disaster and of the value of the pending freight money. If the ship is lost, the owners are liable only to the extent of the pending freight. A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Titanic* claims cases has served somewhat to call public attention to our inadequate liability laws in admiralty. As the *Titanic* flew the English flag, the claimants of damages asked the Court to apply the English rule of determining liability, under which the ship-owner is responsible for a fixed sum per ton of the ship's tonnage, irrespective of whether the vessel is lost or not. If this ruling had been allowed, the victims of the disaster could have collected as much as \$3,000,000 from the White Star Company, instead of the \$90,000 to which they will be limited under American laws. So far as injured seamen are concerned, they or their dependent families, by the rules of our admiralty courts, can recover nothing for the loss of earning power or support except in cases of actual negligence on the part of the owner, who is not liable for the negligence of the captain or crew. And even where the owner is personally negligent, the claim of the seaman or his dependents is subject to the legal right of the owner to abandon the ship to the claimants and thereby escape personal liability. Thus in cases of wreck there can usually be no substantial recovery. Writing in the "Survey," Thomas I. Parkinson points out the present admiralty liability laws of most nations were formed years or even centuries ago, in the face of conditions essentially different from those faced by shipowners to-day. Voyages were much more hazardous then than to-day, and furthermore, a single ship frequently represented an owner's entire business investment, whereas much of the shipping of this century is carried on by vast corporations. The Outlook agrees with Mr. Parkinson that the admiralty liability laws of the United States demand radical readjustment, and believes that the following legislative changes suggested by Mr. Parkinson deserve public consideration: 1. An amendment to our liability laws similar to the English rule increasing the owner's liability so that where the owner is liable the persons to whom he is liable may have recourse to some substantial fund irrespective of the condition or value of the vessel after the accident. 2. The extension of the Federal employers' liability laws or future inter-State railway workmen's compensation laws to seamen on vessels in foreign lake, coastwise, and inland river trade.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

THE NEW POPE.

Cardinal Rampolla's Secretary Elected.

As will be seen from our telegram to-day, Cardinal della Chiesa has been elected to the Pontificate.

We are indebted to His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni for the following translation from *Pro Familia*, Milan.

Giacomo della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, was born in Genoa on November 21, 1854. His Holiness is the son of the Marchese della Chiesa, and the Marchese, Migliorini. He was a pupil of the Collegio Caprinica, and afterwards studied in the Accademia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici. Later he became secretary and auditor, to Monsignor Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, when the latter was nominated *nuncio* at Madrid. When Monsignor Rampolla was made Cardinal in 1887, (and subsequently Secretary of State) by Leo XIII, Monsignor della Chiesa was attached to the Secretariat and being continually under the wing of, and enjoying the confidence of, Cardinal Rampolla, he was finally made deputy by Leo XIII. His Holiness kept this position during the Pontificate of Pius X, until December 19, 1907, when he was made Archbishop of Bologna. He was declared Cardinal on May 25 of this year.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

Draft Programme.

The draft programme for the Gymkhana to be held on October 10th, is as follows:—

- 1.—Tent pegging.
- 2.—Gymkhana Stakes, to be before. One mile.
- 3.—3/4 mile handicap. For all China Ponies, same as last year.
- 4.—Polo scurry.
- 5.—Mule Race.
- 6.—Ladies Nomination. Half Mile distance handicap. Catch weights 160 lbs. Competitors will stand dismounted with their ponies behind pegs which will be placed on outside edge of course to mark their positions. On the sound of the bugle they will mount and gallop to winning post. Care must be taken while mounting to keep on outside of course, leaving the rails clear for others who may be galloping past.
- 7.—1 1/2 mile handicap as before.

COOLIE HIRE.

Daily or Contract Rates?

This afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazenland, So Kam-cho, trading as So Wan-kee, sued Pun Chung-yu and Leung Kam-tai to recover the sum of \$872.40, balance due from the defendants to the plaintiff for coolie, boat and steam launch hire for removing coal from cargo boats into godowns between January 23, 1914, and January 30, at the request of the defendants.

Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

The case resolved itself into a question as to whether the coolie hire was contracted for by the defendants or supplied at a daily rate by the plaintiff.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong's Contribution.

We are advised that monthly subscribers to the above fund, up to the 3rd inst. totalled 91, amounting monthly to \$482.50. There have also been received 13 donations amounting to \$335.

As soon as the Official Fund under the auspices of the Government has been opened, all monthly subscriptions and donations will be handed over to the appointed Treasurer.

A collection book is at the office of this paper.

ON PSYCHOLOGY.

The Mind of a Child.

For many centuries psychology has remained a purely theoretical study, says a writer in the *Times*. Recently, however, owing chiefly to the introduction of experimental methods into its procedure, it has acquired a practical importance in everyday life. It is in connection with the problems of education that the new science of the mind has been principally applied. At the Birmingham meeting of the British Association last year a special sub-section was formed for psychology; and a committee of experts has been established by the Association to study the mental and physical factors in education. At the educational conference held in the Imperial Institute at the beginning of the year, psychology figured more largely than any other single subject. At the annual conference of teachers, the London County Council has during the last few years always arranged that at least one session should be devoted to psychology. And last year, the Council appointed a psychologist to serve in the education officers' department.

The psychological work at present carried on in schools is chiefly concerned with practical problems of two kinds. It aims first at improving the teaching methods in actual use; and, secondly, at increasing our knowledge of the child as an individual. These objects it endeavours to achieve by the application of the latest methods of modern science.

The age at which children should enter school, the age at which they can most profitably begin fresh subjects, the best way to teach spelling, reading, or arithmetic, the nature of the mental processes involved in learning these subjects, the effects of fatigue, the direction of interest—these are some of the subjects which have been studied experimentally in London, in Manchester, and elsewhere. What, for instance, are the most popular subjects in the school curriculum? Curiously enough, oral subjects like Scripture, recitation or geography are most commonly disliked. Drawing and manual subjects appear to be the favourites. Arithmetic is liked by boys, but disliked by girls. The reasons given for these preferences are often most unexpected. "I don't like grammar," we are told one child avowed, "because I am so bad at guessing." "I hate singing," said another, "because it makes my legs ache."

The interests of children as shown by their spontaneous drawings have been carefully studied both in London and in villages in Wales. The results agree in many points. A boy's favourite object is a ship; a girl's is a flower or a house. Girls, too, draw human beings more frequently than boys. A problem of yet more fundamental importance is the following. How far do habits inculcated in one subject spread to other subjects? If we practise reasoning in arithmetic lessons and observation in nature study lessons, do we become better reasoners and better observers in everyday life? Experiments show that in ordinary conditions the spread of improvement is astonishingly small. Consequently, the choice of subjects for the school curriculum is being reconsidered. The practical value of the subject-matter in itself rather than its supposed value as a means of mental gymnastics is the new standard by which each subject is judged. A second function of psycho-

logy in the school is to discover and measure the mental differences between individuals. At present, children are classified chiefly according to age, sex, district, and scholastic attainment. It has been claimed by some experiments that these distinctions are the least fruitful as sources of genuine mental differences. The difficulty of dealing with a large class arises not so much from its size as from its heterogeneity. The application of mental tests, it is stated, has explained this unexpected variety. Individuals of the same age or sex differ far more, and individuals of different age or sex differ far less, than is commonly believed. Hence the efficient teacher no longer adapts his teaching to the requirements of the supposed average child. He adapts it to the individual. The sportsman who shot a yard to the right of the duck with his right barrel, and a yard to the left of it with his left barrel, shot the duck on the average. Nevertheless, the duck escaped. The teacher who aims at the average child is just as likely to miss his mark.

Recent legislation has brought the subject of mental tests into especial prominence. The Mental Deficiency Act and Defective Children Bill will necessitate the systematic examination of persons suspected of mental defect. The diagnosis of such cases is far more difficult than the diagnosis of diphtheria or tuberculosis. Contrary to earlier beliefs, no sharp line appears to separate the normal from the defective. Consequently, scientific tests for mental abnormalities are needed even more imperatively than for other forms of disease.

The nature of the tests at present in use illustrates the urgent need for psychological research. A list of tasks has been drawn up in France representative of the mental development of the normal child at every age of his life. Thus, most children are said to know their name at three years of age, their sex at four, their age at six, the primary colours at seven, and the date at eight. But the assignment of ages has proved to be incorrect for the English child. The child, too, can often evade the real intention of many of the tests. Eight-year-old children are shown a picture of a face drawn in profile with the eye or nose left out. The test is to discover which feature is missing. The story is told of a child who tried to avoid the trouble of examining the picture by answering that the painter had forgotten the man's body and legs. The teacher, of course, explained that he only meant to draw the head. "Well," said the boy, "you've forgotten to put in the other side of his face."

The supernatural need special attention as well as the subnormal, the genius and the talented, as well as the imbecile and the feeble-minded. The scholarship system is not designed to cover all the requirements. Could the State best devote as much money to the subnormal as it already devotes to the normal, could a similar machinery be devised for discovering hidden talent, could special buildings, special teachers, special curricula, special methods, and specially small classes be provided for the children of unusual inborn ability, then educational expenditure would in course of a few generations be many times repaid.

Kind of ability, as well as degree of ability, may be discovered by means of psychological tests. If we could always set the right man at the right kind of work, half our industrial troubles would cease. Tests of colour-blindness have to be passed by those who serve on railways or at the sea. In America the principle has recently been extended by the advocates of scientific management in business. By means of ingenious examinations, it has been found possible to select from

RAT INFESTED.

Melbourne's Unenviable Position.

Melbourne, Friday.—"In every way I concur with the remarks made by Dr. Campden, Director of Federal Quarantine, in regard to the possibilities of plague being introduced into this city. What we want is the power to make effective preventive measures against rodents getting a hold in the city."

This was the statement made by Dr. Sinclair, city health officer, to-day. He takes a very serious view of the position.

The Lord Mayor stated that he quite appreciated the danger of rats in the city. He had been aware that rats needed to be kept down. Only a few weeks ago as a result of a conversation with Dr. Sinclair, a special squad of men had been detailed to parade the streets after midnight, to track the pest. The catchers and dogs had for a week traversed the city. There were not a great number of rodents discovered. The council had a number of men engaged exclusively in visiting various places throughout the city and forcing residents of buildings to take measures to prevent rats remaining in the buildings.

Melbourne to-day, it is admitted on all sides, is infested with rats, and the health authorities admit that it has been only a matter of luck in past years that the city has escaped the plague.

Dr. Robertson, chief health officer to the Health Department, deplored the fact that the municipalities were no longer taking concerted action to deal with the rat problem by paying a bonus of 2d on every rat caught within their boundaries.

among the candidates for certain posts those who were likely to prove the most efficient, whether as motor-car drivers, as telephone operators, or sorters of ball bearings. Commercially the experiments were a complete success. The results of such tests must clearly be far more valuable than testimonials or certificates brought from school. Nevertheless, the proper places for such tests, when perfected, will doubtless prove to be the school. To guide a youth to the kind of work for which he is most fitted—this must surely be one of the most important functions of an educational system.

Emotional as well as intellectual qualities have proved amenable to mental tests. It has been found that much mental inefficiency is the outcome of early emotional experiences, which date back to childhood and have been suppressed. In consequence of the suppression, the experience itself is, as a rule, forgotten. But by means of a special technique it has been possible to discover the original cause of the disturbance; and, once the cause is known, the remedy is easy. Serious diseases, like hysteria, can thus be cured; and minor inefficiencies—lapses of attention, of memory, of speech—can be removed. Above all, the diagnosis in early childhood of the types who are prone to such disorders can prevent the disturbance and ward off the disease.

It is, therefore, to the study of mental tests that educational psychologists seem to be turning their chief attention. Once the tests are elaborated, innumerable problems can be solved. Every innovation in educational method—open-air classes, free discipline, the dramatic method, the Montessori system, extra food, extra sleep, new teaching methods, new subjects to be taught—all can be estimated, justified, or rejected. The judgment will be based, not upon casual impression or personal preference, but upon verifiable observations, precise measurements, and scientific research.

TSINGTAU NEWS.

The Limits of Hostile Action.

The *Osaka Jiji* quotes "an authority" as stating that the reports of French and Russian participation in the assault on Tsingtau are all wrong, and to have emanated from the imagination of somebody who does not understand the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. That Alliance, says this authority, is the starting-point of the present action, and no other countries will participate.

As regards limiting the area of hostilities, negotiations have been in progress with China, but circumstances have prevented them from coming to a definite issue. The Germans have stationed guards along the Shantung Railway beyond the proper limits, and both forces may overstep these limits in the excitement of fighting. The Chinese Government has therefore decided to put up with what it cannot help and to keep out of the fight.

A Teitan telegram to the *Asahi* states that as soon as the Tsingtau garrison heard of the ultimatum they redoubled their efforts to put the defences in order. Strong barbed-wire entanglements have been extended across the whole land boundary. Provision junks are running the blockade as actively as ever. The reservists, however, are said to possess only one uniform apiece.

The Kaiser is stated to have ordered Tsingtau to resist to the last, and the Governor of Kiauchow has issued a suitable proclamation to the troops.

Death of News Explained. The *Jiji Shimpō*, quoting the opinion of a military authority, says that it had been generally expected that by the time the declaration of war was issued, reports as to the active movements of a Japanese squadron would be received. So far, however, no definite war news has been received from the front except that Kiauchow Bay had been blockaded. This is no doubt due to the fact that Japanese are engaged in the removal of a great number of floating mines—estimated at something like 10,000—that have been scattered about the entrance to the bay. This would take some time, and after this operation has been completed the bombardment of Tsingtau will take place.

With regard to military operations, Mr. Hioki, Japanese Minister to China, is now carrying on negotiations with the Chinese Government relating to the area of the neutral zone and other matters. Presumably military operations will be commenced in earnest as soon as a definite understanding with China has been arrived at on the matters above-mentioned. It is reported that a force of German cavalry is re-embarking in the neighbourhood of Laichow, at the rear of the bay, and so it is supposed that the first collision between Japanese and German troops will take place in this neighbourhood. The attack on a fortress depends more on the precision and efficiency of arms than the number of men taking part in the assault. In this respect it is different from other field operations, and the armies charged with the reduction of a fortress require special organisation.

Reported Naval Engagement Denied.

A Chefoo telegram reported an engagement in Kiauchow Bay between the allied fleets of Great Britain and France and the German squadron, in which the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" were reported badly damaged, so that they had to retire into the Bay. Regarding this report, the *Jiji* correspondent had an interview with Adjutant Captain Ota, of Sasebo Admiralty, who thought the report unfounded, as he had

good reason to believe that the two German warships referred to in the report are still in the South Sea.

Captain Ota also denied the report that the British, French, and Japanese squadrons opened the attack on Kiauchow on the afternoon of the 23rd instant. The assailants are in no hurry for assault, and will proceed to attain their object after certain preliminaries have been completed.

Japan Has No Light Task. On Sunday week, a meeting of councillors of the Rikken Doshikai was held, when Mr. Taketomi, Mr. Oishi, Mr. Shimada and over 80 others were present.

After an address had been delivered by Mr. Shimada,

Mr. Oishi (according to the *Japan Herald*) delivered a speech to the effect that some people are prone to make light of the defence of Kiauchow Bay and consider it an easy task to occupy the territory. However, he has been told that the garrison is supplied with ammunition and provisions sufficient to last for one year, and that the only weak feature is the small number of troops available. However, even this failing has been to some extent made good by the introduction of skilful strategy. Most of the Japanese officers regard the campaign against the Bay as a second Port Arthur attack. The strength of the defences of the Bay can well be imagined from the fact that they have been based on the views of intelligent and skilful Germans, while the Kaiser has ordered the garrison there to fight to the last man. Some people state that Germany does not care for the lives of the garrison, but in his opinion the Kaiser is not altogether indiscreet in his attitude. If Germany has supplies of ammunition and food for a year she may hold her position for eight months at least, no matter what circumstances may occur, while there is no knowing at the present time what development may take place in Europe after seven or eight months. It will, therefore, be a great victory for Germany if her garrison can hold Kiauchow Bay till that time, while Japan will have to use every effort to occupy the place before the war in Europe comes to an end. Still further, it is reported that the Entente army has been often defeated, and the German army is advancing with irresistible force. The report may be true. The military authorities concerned are of opinion that Germany probably aims at the occupation of Paris. In fact Germany will have to face great danger unless she completely defeats France. Accordingly, it appears that she is determined to force great battles and dictate her terms of peace at Paris. It may be very difficult for Germany to dictate peace at Paris or St. Petersburg, but should the Entente Powers be unfortunately defeated, Japan may have to face a serious situation. Japan should therefore be prepared to meet such an eventuality. If Germany wins it is not altogether impossible that she may despatch her fleet to the Far East availing herself of the naval stations of Great Britain, or she may send troops by the Siberian railway lines. On the other hand, should Germany be defeated it is not entirely preposterous to conjecture that she may use diplomatic measures to conclude an alliance with other countries, and then adopt aggressive measures against Japan.

It is a fact that the sentiment of America towards Japan has undergone an unfavourable change since the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. Thus Japan has advanced one step toward a dangerous position; but it must be remembered that future peace and welfare can be secured by diplomatic means. According to an extra published by a journal in Tokyo, the Russian press states

THE MOSQUITO-CATCHER.

Series of Charges for Demanding Money.

Six charges of demanding money with menaces and by false pretences were responsible for the appearance of a Chinese in the dock, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon. Prisoner, it is alleged, was formerly a Sanitary Department coolie engaged in catching specimen mosquitoes, and it was said that he demanded money from various Chinese, threatening to report them to the Sanitary Department unless the money were paid. The prisoner had been remanded to allow of enquiries being made in other districts in connection with similar allegations.

A further series of six charges relating to three amounts was added.

The case was proceeding as we went to press, the charges being dealt with *ad seriatim*.

that as a result of the declaration of the attitude of Japan, the danger experienced by Russia on the Chinese frontier has now been eliminated and that Russia, respecting the soldier country in the Far East in view of the necessity of preserving territorial integrity of Russia, proper and consolidating the safety of land in the Pacific Ocean, should conclude an alliance or convention with Japan. This is a most noteworthy feature, especially as a preliminary to diplomatic efforts. Mr. Oishi is confident that the Government authorities will not fail to take proper steps to meet the requirements of the situation.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Kato, Mr. Yokoo and others,

Mr. Oishi said that, concerning the railways in Shantung, questions were put by representatives of all the political parties when an invitation was extended to them to meet the Premier. There is no necessity to entertain anxiety, as a precedent has already been established by the Manchuria Railway Co. after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, just as with mining and other rights. Concerning the neutrality of China, questions were also put by representatives of political parties, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs suggested that it would be beneficial for the country to ask no question about the matter. Mr. Oishi is confident that Japan will raise no loan in connection with the present war. Unless a serious change in the situation is reported, the Doshikai intends to carry out the projected abolition and reduction of taxes, and has lately forwarded its views to the Premier. If the action of Japan is limited to the Kiauchow Bay, war expenditure of between Yen 10,000,000 and Yen 15,000,000 should be sufficient to meet all requirements. It is against the policy of the party to comply with the introduction of an alteration to the projected abolition and reduction of taxes while a surplus of Yen 140,000,000 exists, and, moreover, in view of the probable increase in the national expenditure, the necessity of the abolition and reduction of taxes will be even intensified.

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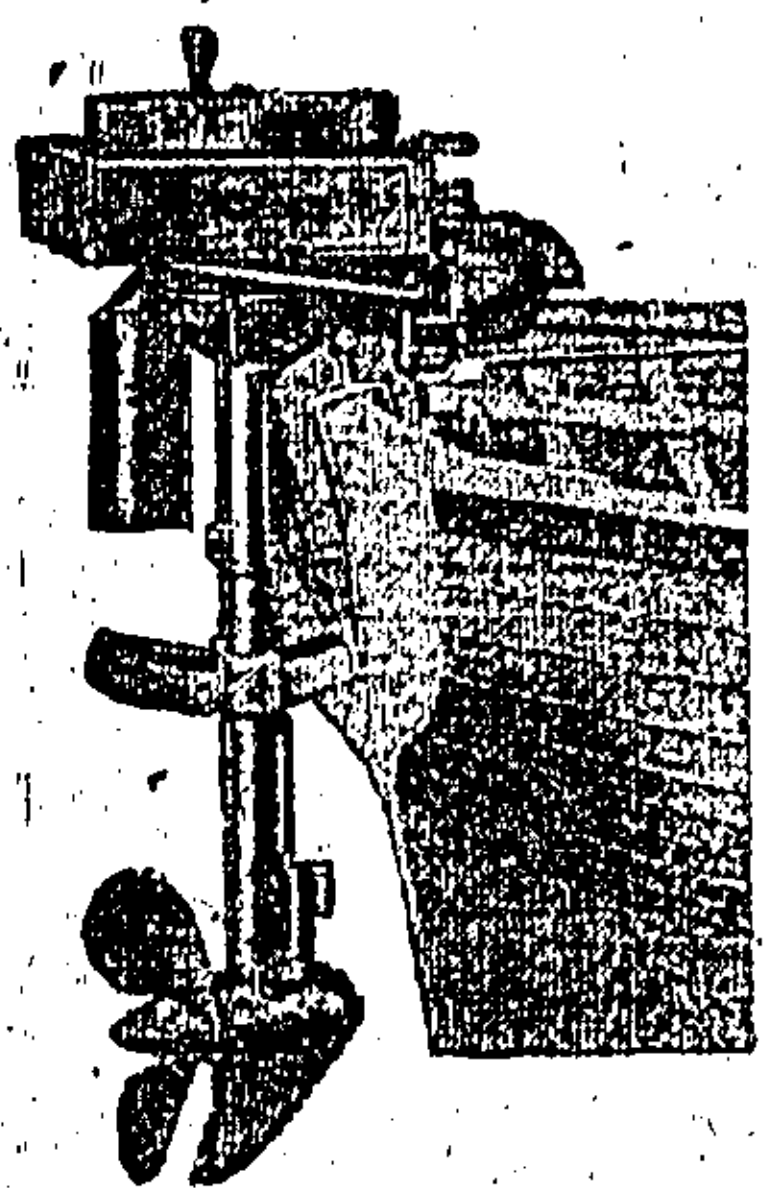
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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th Sept. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th Sept. 1914 or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday the 7th September 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

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1914, by J. Scott Kelso, L.L.D. ... 8.40

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914

by Woodhead & Montague ... 7.50

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MINING CHINA, by Rowland R. Gibson ... 6.00

JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, THE

COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE, AND THEIR DESTINY, by E. Bruce Mitford ... 8.40

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison ... 10.00

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CONCENTRATION.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong August 22, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb.	22
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	"	22
" Roast, —Shiu	"	20
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	"	20
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	"	18
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	"	24
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lan	"	35
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, —" Know	per set	12
" Tongue fresh, —Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	"	24
" Feet, —Ngau Kark	"	12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	"	22
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	"	14
" Liver, —Ngau Koa	"	14
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	"	7
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop, —Young Fai Kwat	lb.	27
" Leg, —Young Fai	"	27
" Shoulder, —Young Shau	"	24
Pigs Chittlings, —Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains, —Chu Know	per set	24
" Feet, —Chu Kark	"	14
" Fry, —Chu Ohak	"	16
" Head, —Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart, —Chu Sum	each	12
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	"	30
" Liver, —Chu On	"	26
Pork, Chop, —Chu Fai Kwat	"	26
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Leg, —Chu Pe	"	20
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	"	60
Shoofs' Head and Feet, —Chu Tau Kark	set	8
" Heart, —Young Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, —Young Yiu	"	27
" Liver, —Young On	"	27
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Cha	"	22
" Mutton, —Sang Yeung Yau	"	27
" Veal, —Ngau Ohai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages, —Ngau Ohai Cheung	"	20
" Lard, —Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Chai	lb.	32
Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks, —Ap	"	18
Doves, —Fan Kau	"	20
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan	per doz	18
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb.	35
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	"	32
" Geese, —Ng	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kup	each	30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kup	"	24
Turkeys, Cook, —Phor Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, —" Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, —Bin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, —Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, —Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, —Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs, —Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	"	18
Dab, —Sa Mang Yu	"	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lan	"	15
Dog Fish, —Tui Yu Sa	"	12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Mann	"	13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, —Tien Kai	"	35
Gardoon, —Sak Pan	"	43
Gardoon, —Pak Kup Yu	"	28
Herrings, —Tao Pak	"	25
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, —Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	"	24
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, —Tan Loo	"	18
Pike, —Fa Paw Poong	"	18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	"	40
River, —Pai Pa Sa	"	12
Rock Fish, —Sak Ke Kung	"	12
Roach, —" "	"	12
Shark, —Sa Yu	lb.	8
Salmon, —Ma Yau	"	35
Skate, —Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, —Ha	"	24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	"	32
Soles, —Tai Sa Yu	"	32
Squid, —Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot, —Cho, How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Kark Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Hang Yee	lb.	30
Apples (California), —Kam San Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chewee), —Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	20
" Small, —Hoi Tong	"	20
" Onward, —Fan Lai Chi	each	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	4
" (brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu	12
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lut	12
Carambola, —Yeung Tse	12
Cocoanuts, —Yeh Tse	12
Lemons, China, —Ning Moong	1b 6
" America, —Kum San "Jag Moon	8
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	30
" Fresh	30
Limes, (Saigon), —Sai Kung Ning Moong	each
Mango, Manila, —Lui Sung Mong	12
Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tse	doz
Oranges, (Canton), —San-shing Tim Ching	1b 5
" Sweet	12
Pears, (American), —" San Shoot Lay	10
" (Canton), —Ook Lo	10
Peanuts, —Fa Sang	12
Paraimmons Large, —Hung Chio	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Ti Paw Law	each
" 2nd	10
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	1b 4
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	12
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	18
Walnuts, —Hop Tuo	1b 15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	12
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each
" (China) Sai Kwa	12
Grapes, —Sang Po Tai Tse	1b

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	6
" Cheuk	"	6
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	8
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout, —Ah Cho	"	10
" Long, —Tau Ko	"	10
Beet Root, —Hong Choi Tau	"	8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	each	10
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan	"	10
" Red, —Hung Ker	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, com, —Kai Choy	"	12
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chai	"	15
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb.	12
Carrots, —Kam Sham	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Chai	"	12
Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chiu	"	30
" Red, —Hung Far Chiu	"	18
" Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English, —Kar Lee Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	"	2
Garlic, —Que Tau	"	8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old, —Lo Keung	"	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	"	12
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	"	5
Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Chai	"	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai	"	8
Mush Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okraes	"	12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, —Sang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parsley, —Kun Cho	"	1b. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	"	1b.
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tau	"	—
" Japan, —Yut Poon Shu Tau	"	4
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tau	"	10
" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tau	"	—
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	"	4
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tai	"	6
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, —Tse So	"	—
Shallots, —Gon Ching Tau	"	8
Spinach, —Yin Chai	"	6
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	"	8
Taro, —Wu Tau	"	6
Turnip, Punt, (Long), —Lo Pak	"	5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit	"	4
" (American), —K. fan hui	"	6
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung	"	12
" Lily root, —Lin Nga	"	8
Yams, —Ta Shu	"	8
" English, —Yeung Kan Chai	"	—
" Tau	"	—
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo	"	35

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.	\$4.00
per lb.	.08
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.	3.50
per lb.	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	12
Granulated, per lb.	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	11
No. 2	10

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Times* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kingjevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 99½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szcakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Louise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Serrang, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Landen, which is later retaken by Belgians. Great response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongree.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haselen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvicourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; South Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kuzmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschidgen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guethwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp.

has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitza, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Levan dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians sally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$2,700,000. Germans occupy Luneville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. Highflyer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgian heroism.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to L'vain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. A. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Roerli.

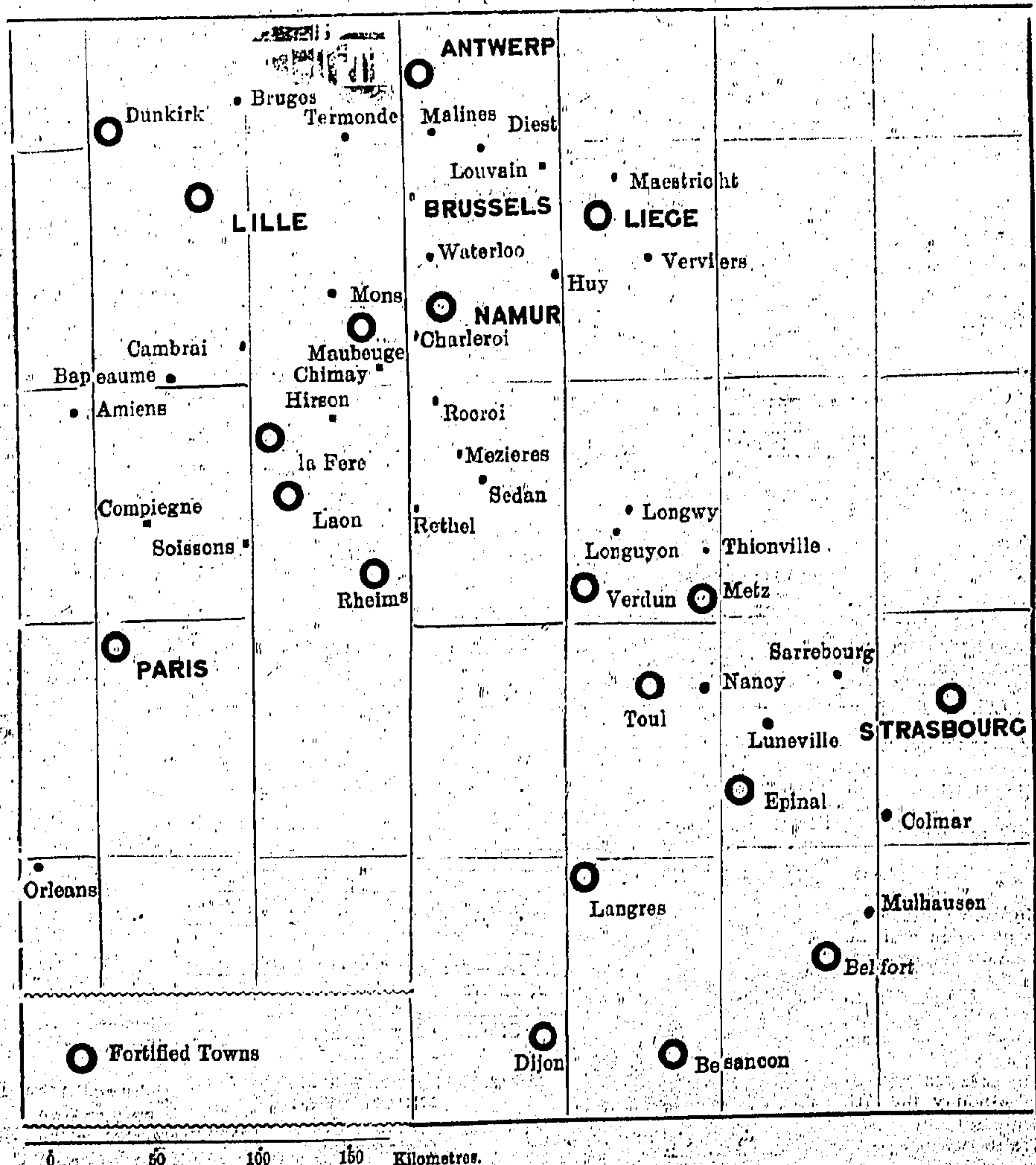
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compienne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplanes appear over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops, and the German forces. According to yesterday's telegrams, a German Cavalry Corps appeared at the forest of Compienne, where it was engaged by the British, who captured ten guns. Another Cavalry Corps has advanced on the line between Soissons and Aniz-le-Chateau. The enemy has shown no activity in the Reims and Meuse district.

On the north-eastern and eastern frontiers the Germans are reported to have occupied Longwy and Luneville, but the Crown Prince's army has been beaten by the French.

THE BELFRY OF GHENT.

Famous Bell Damaged.

Brussels, July 21st.—The biggest of the Ghent belfry bells, named Roelandt, after the architect who built the Town Hall, was tolling as usual, when it was suddenly reduced to dumbness, and was found to have sustained a crack about twenty-two inches long and one-third of an inch wide. It is supposed that through the excessive heat the metal had expanded and become unequal to the violent beating of the new hammers used since the restoration of the belfry two years ago. A committee of experts are now being consulted, who hope to repair the mishap, although they cannot guarantee that the patched-up bell will keep its purity of tone. Whether the five-century-old bronze musical colossus will have to be brought down from its lofty tower for the purpose has not yet been decided, but at any rate it has successfully gone through such an ordeal twice in its long history.

The bell alluded to in the above telegram is one of the most celebrated in Belgium, and the belfry in which it is hung is only equalled in celebrity by that of Bruges, whose fame was sung by Longfellow. The belfry of Ghent is 375 ft in height to the top of the spire, and contains forty-four bells. The one which is now, unfortunately, cracked was originally made in 1314, but was recast in 1850. It bore in Flemish the inscription, "My name is Roelandt; when I toll then there is a fire; when I peal there is a victory in Flanders." It is said that when the Duke of Alva proposed to the Emperor Charles V. that he should destroy the city, which had been among the foremost places in the Low Countries to resist Spanish tyranny the Sovereign took him to the top of the belfry, and, showing him the city spread out beneath, asked: "Combien faudrait-il de peaux d'Espagnols pour faire un Gant de cette grandeur?" (How many Spanish skins would one need to make a glove of this size?)—a play upon the French name for Ghent. In 1789 the Austrians fired at the belfry to prevent the citizens ringing the alarm. The cannon ball hit one of the bells and made a hole in it, but the tone is said to have remained unimpaired.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra).

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

Fighting Figures.

According to the reference books the British Expeditionary Force consists of a cavalry division, six divisions, and certain army troops, the total establishment consisting of 5,873 officers and 163,279 of other ranks. Total close on 170,000. If all this force were with the French at Mons, and the casualties were 2,000, although that is a fairly heavy casualty list, it is not excessive, though the wastage from other causes than casualties in the field may have materially reduced the original force. A cavalry division consists of about 10,000 men. A division of three infantry brigades, each of four battalions, four field artillery brigades etc. total establishment just over 20,000 men. If Earl Kitchener's estimate of thirty divisions of British in the field be constantly maintained, that is 600,000 men. With reserves to fill up gaps, say 700,000. An army of 700,000 men from the British population of 45,000,000 (not counting in the Dominions Overseas) is small compared with the 180,000 Belgians out of 7½ millions, or 1,500,000 out of the 65 millions of Germany. The German army corps of two divisions is 30,000; of three divisions about 43,000. There were, at the beginning of the year 23 Army corps in the German Empire.

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A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

All the Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong up to and including that of the 18th July, have reached London.

The Public will be advised when notice of arrival of the five remaining mails sent to London via Siberia, viz., E. of India, Yokohama, Korea, Kanchow, and Paul Lecat, is received.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Parcel Post Service via Siberia to countries in Europe, other than Russia, is suspended.

The Despatch of the Mails to Europe via Siberia has been resumed.

All correspondence for Europe (unless specially superscribed) will be sent via Siberia.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Thursday. In. Per INABA MARU, 5th Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 5th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 5th Sept., noon.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th inst.)

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per NAMUR, 5th Sept., 2 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th September.)

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 6th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiwan—Per DAIJIN M., Aug. 6th 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, 6th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 6th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiwan—Per DAIJIN M., Aug. 6th 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 8th Sept.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 8th Sept., 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 8th Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYANG, 8th Sept., 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Wash) (Europe via Siberia)—Per YHAMA MARU, 8th inst., 2 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Monday the 14th September.)

Shanghai & N. China—Per KANCHOW, 8th Sept., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KAMO MARU, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Holhow, Pakhoi & Halphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping—Per BOSOHU MARU, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 9th Sept., 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 11th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Sept.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Thursday. In. Per TAIYUAN, 21st Sept., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Thursday. In. Per TAIYUAN, 25th Sept., 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Namur, Br. s.s. 4,235, A. Collyer, 2nd inst. Singapore, 25th ult., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. & Co.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, S. Wilds, 4th inst. Hongkong, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tominga, 3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult., Gen.—N.Y.K.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, Baikie, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 19th July, Gen.—G.L. & Co.

Haitching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst. Gen.—D.L. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Gen.—D.L. & Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,555, W. L. Jones, 1st inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Yunnan, Br. s.s. 1,436, W. French, 3rd inst.—Tientsin, 26th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,120, L. Hussey, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 30th ult., Rice—Chinose.

Daijin Maru Jap. s.s. 893, Murakami, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Gen.—O.S.K.

DEPARTED.

September 3.

Ohongwa for Kwong Chau Wai

Teau for Holo via Manila

Kwangtuh for Shanghai

Chingchow for Kwangren

Polynesia for Yokohama via Shanghai

Ulfor Bangkok

Heijun Maru for Kamurang Bay

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 2.

Unda for Singapore

Sultan Venkotte for Tanakan

Mayune for Hankow via Shanghai

Seattle Maru for Victoria via Keelung

September 4.

Paul Lecat for Marseilles via Saigon

Hongkong for Halphong via Hoilow

St. Albans for Kobo via Shanghai

Hupoh for Shanghai via Swatow

Chipsing for Chefoo & Tientsin

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For s.s. St. Albans from Melbourne etc.—Miss Amy Smith, Miss H. O. Tuohy, Messrs Jas Knott, J. Gorrie, G. T. Druffin, T. T. Bartier.

Per s.s. Namur from London—Mrs Eldridge, Mrs Martin, Mrs S. S. White, Mrs P. Lannon, R. W. Beane, Jas Wallace, Miss M. Benson, Eng Comdr J. Dawson, E. J. Lyle, O. J. Sulatti, E. Eastcott, Mr & Mrs S. Anderson.

Per s.s. Inaba Maru from Nagasaki—Mr. Walton, Mr. & Mrs. Moolis, Mr. Montague.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 17 July.

Arrivals from China—Briagavia, Polynesia.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Melnam, Prans Alice, Scandania, Vorwaerts.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Norderny.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Brazilia, Cordillera, Goeben, Hitachi Maru, Indram, Kaishima Maru, Nippon, Orestes, Siam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Perseus, Phenix.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Benary, Canton, Glenroy, Macdon, Myrmidon, Nubia, Peking, Svoronos, Sithonia, Nellore.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China: Achilles, Brasilia, Chalister, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Miyazaki Maru, Anne, Blockmors, Helgoland, Deucalion, Keemu.

Oysters, Fresh, dried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAVE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 14.00—Black North Cone hoisted.

On the 4th at 5.00—Signals lowered.

At 10.45—Fresno has increased slightly along the coast of Hongkong and over Formosa, and has increased considerably at Hongkong. It is nearly stationary over Annam and the Philippines.

At 8 a.m. this morning the typhoon was to the east of Hainan, in about latitude 20° N. and longitude 115° E.

The Japanese anticyclone is moving into the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.31 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, fresh to moderate; occasional rain.

2 Formosa Channel. Variable winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. E. winds, moderate.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. E. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

4th Sept., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	30.12					
Namur	7a	30.07					
Hakodate	7a	30.06					
Tokio	7a	30.03					
Kobe	7a	29.97					
Kyushu	7a	29.95					
Oshima	7a	29.93					
Naha	7a	29.91					
Yokohama	7a	29.89					
Bonin Is.	7a	29.87					
Chefoo	7a	29.85					
Whampoa	7a	29.83					
Hankow	7a	29.81					
Shanghai	7a	29.79					
Chungking	7a	29.77					
Shanghai	7a	29.75					
Gutzlaff	7a	29.73					
Sharp P.	7a	29.71					
Amoy	7a	29.69					
Swatow	7a	29.67					
Taipei	7a	29.65					
Tainan	7a	29.63					
Kohun	7a	29.61					
P'ores	7a	29.59					
Canton	7a	29.57					
H'kong	7a	29.55					
Cap Rock	7a	29.53					
Macao	7a	29.51					
Wuchow	7a	29.49					
Pakhoi	7a	29.47					
Holhow	7a	29.45					
Phullen	7a	29.43					
Tourane	7a	29.41					
C. St. J.	7a	29.39					
Aparr	7a	29.37					
Manila	7a	29.35					
Legaspi	7a	29.33					
Hollo	7a	29.31					
Bacolod	7a	29.29					
Cebu	7a	29.27					
Iabuan	7a	29.25					

T. E. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 4.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloomy, a heavy lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a equally, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

7 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.52 29.46 29.49

Temperature 85 77 78

Humidity 65 91 93

Wind Direction NW W SSW

Force 4 5 5

Weather o od or

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

H.K. Observatory, 3rd September.

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

31st Aug. to 6th Sept., 1914.

High Water at Hongkong

Low Water at Hongkong

High Water at Hongkong

Low Water at Hongkong

High Water at Hongkong

Low Water at Hongkong

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	4 p.m. 5th Sept.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles	Socotra Capt. R. P. Stevenson	about 8th Sept.	Freight
SHANGHAI	Saisette Capt. A. F. Vine R.N.R.	about 9th Sept.	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Sardinia	Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 12th Sept.	Freight & Passage

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 4th Sept., 1914.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

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MARSEILLE via PORTS Paul Lecat On or about 3rd Sept. noon.

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